

**THEATRE-ROYAL.**  
On WEDNESDAY Evening, April 4.  
WILL BE PRESENTED,  
A COMEDY, called, **THE SUSPICIOUS HUSBAND.**  
To which will be added, a Farce, called, **THE GUARDIAN.**  
And on THURSDAY, April 5.  
**A PLAY AND FARCE,**  
As will be expressed in the bills.  
Tickets to be had, and places for the Boxes taken of Mr GIBB, at the Office of the Theatre.

The New Comedy of the School for Grey Beards, written by Mrs Cowley, author of the Belles Stratagem, Which is the Man? &c. is in rehearsal, and will be performed in the course of the week.

**BOTANIC GARDEN,**  
March 30. 1787.  
On account of the great inconvenience and interruption of the work in the BOTANIC GARDEN, occasioned by the promiscuous admission of all persons, and at all hours of the day, it was found necessary to admit none without a ticket from the Professor of Botany. The Public is hereby informed, That the same regulation is in future to be observed.  
Strangers and others will be accommodated with tickets of admittance to see the Garden, between the hours of twelve and three, or after six in the evening, every day, except Sunday, by applying at the shops of  
Messrs. Spinkie, chinaman, facing the Tron Church;  
Scott, druggist, High Street;  
Moncrieff's laboratory, Bridge Street;—And  
Dickson and Fair, seedmen, east end of Prince's Street.  
On Wednesday, May 2.—Dr RUTHERFORD will begin a Course of LECTURES on BOTANY, at eight o'clock in the morning.  
Not to be repeated.

**THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,**  
By CHARLES ELLIOT, Parliament Square, Edinburgh, and C. ELLIOT AND CO. at Dr Cullen's Head, Strand, London, neatly printed in three Volumes octavo, with Sixteen Copperplates.—Price 18s. in boards, and one Guinea bound.  
**A SYSTEM OF ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY;**  
From the latest and best Authors.  
Arranged as nearly as the nature of the work would admit, in the order of the Lectures delivered by the Professor of Anatomy in the University of Edinburgh.  
By a MEMBER of the UNIVERSITY of EDINBURGH.  
The Second Edition.  
IN THREE VOLUMES.  
To which is added,  
**THE COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.**  
Illustrated with Copperplates.  
N. B. Those to whom the 1st and 2d volumes were delivered, will please send for the 3d volume.  
Of C. ELLIOT, and as above, may be had,  
I. Mr BELL'S SURGERY, Volume Fifth, 6 s. in boards, 7 s. bound.  
II. COMPLETE SETS, five volumes, 1 l. 10 s. in boards.  
N. B. Any volume, or the Volumes, may be had separate, at 6 s. in boards, or 7 s. neatly bound.  
III. Dr DUNCAN'S MEDICAL COMMENTARIES for 1786; price 6 s. in boards. The plan of the future conduct of this work may be had gratis.  
And in a few days will be published, price 5 s. in boards, **FIRST LINES of the THEORY and PRACTICE in VENEREAL DISEASES.**  
By William Nisbet, M. D. Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

**FOREIGN CHINA.**  
TO BE SOLD by auction, on Wednesday the 4th April, and the three following days, in a large room, Register Street, back of Pool's Coffeehouse, New Town, Edinburgh, by Alexander Smith, Auctioneer, the remaining part of the flock in trade of the late Mr Thomas Fiddler deceased; with a very great assortment of useful and ornamental China, and Cut Glass, Carpets, and Tunbridge Ware.  
This collection of goods, which will be all sold off, is worth the attention of the nobility and gentry.  
**FOR CHARLESTOWN IN SOUTH CAROLINA,**  
**The Ship JAMAICA,**  
(British built)  
**ARCHIBALD MALCOLM**  
Master,  
Will be ready to receive goods at Greenock on the 7th April, and to sail about the 10th May.  
For Wilmington in North Carolina,  
**THE BRIGANTINE DILIGENT,** (British registered)  
JOHN KEAN Master,  
Will be ready to receive goods at Greenock on the 15th, and to sail the 25th April.  
For freight or passage in these vessels apply to Samuel and Robert Anderson of Edinburgh; James Robertson, Merchant Bank, Glasgow; or Archibald Fleeming in Greenock.  
March 31. 1787.

**FOR HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, AND NEW BRUNSWICK,**  
**THE SHIP RUBY,**  
WILLIAM ROBERTSON Master,  
Now ready to receive goods on board at Greenock, and will sail by the 20th April 1787.  
The Ruby is a fine British built ship, about 400 tons burden, has excellent accommodation for passengers, and is intended as a constant trader between Nova Scotia and Greenock.  
For freight or passage apply to Mr Alexander Smith jun. Aberdeen; Mr Alexander Warrand, Glasgow; or to Hunter, Robertson, and Co. Greenock.  
N. B. Wanted, for a Gentleman's Family in Nova Scotia, a MAN SERVANT that can tend table, assist in the family, and understand something of a kitchen garden, and a MAID SERVANT for domestic service,—both to be engaged for two years, their passage paid, and good wages given;—but none need apply that are not well recommended.  
[H] Women Servants, of good character, will find great encouragement in Nova Scotia. Such as cannot pay their passage will be indentured for one year, and have liberty to find masters for themselves when they arrive at Halifax.  
[H] House Carpenters and Young Men acquainted with farming will find good encouragement.

**CUSTOMHOUSE FEES, AND LIBERATION OF FRITES.**  
A MEETING of the Noblemen, Gentlemen, and others, associated in this business, is to be held in Walker's Tavern, Writers Court, on Wednesday the 4th current, at two o'clock afternoon, where it is entreated that all concerned may attend.

**NEW BOOKS.**  
*This Day is published,*  
Elegantly printed in two volumes octavo, and embellished with beautiful Frontispieces. price 12 s. in boards,  
**POEMS ON VARIOUS SUBJECTS,**  
BY HENRY JAMES PYE, ESQ. M. P.  
London, printed for John Stockdale, opposite Burlington House, Piccadilly; and Charles Elliot, Edinburgh.

*Of whom may be had, published this day,*  
I. The CHILDREN'S FRIEND, translated from the French of Mr Berquin, printed on a fine paper, complete in four volumes, and ornamented with beautiful engravings; price only 8 s.  
II. The HISTORY of NEW HOLLAND, from its first discovery to the present time, with a particular account of its produce and inhabitants, and a description of Botany Bay. Also a list of the Navy, Marine, Military and Civil Establishment.—To which is prefixed an introductory discourse on settlement by the Right Honourable William Eden. In one volume octavo, illustrated with a large Map of New Holland, a Chart of Botany Bay, and a general Chart from England to Botany Bay; price 6 s. in boards.  
III. CAPTAIN COOK'S THIRD AND LAST VOYAGE to the PACIFIC OCEAN, in the years 1776, 1777, 1778, 1779, 1780, faithfully abridged from the quarto edition, published by order of his Majesty; illustrated with Copper Plates; price 4 s. bound.  
IV. The HISTORY of SANDFORD and MERTON; a Work intended for the use of Children; embellished with beautiful Frontispieces, in two volumes; price 6 s. 6 d. bound.  
V. STOCKDALE'S EDITION of SHAKESPEARE, including, in one volume octavo, the whole of his Dramatic Works, with explanatory Notes, compiled from various commentators.—To which are prefixed his Life and Will; price only 15 s.

*This brings the proper Season for using*  
**MSPILSBURY'S DROPS,**  
A fresh Supply is just received by the Coach.  
ANNE MACLEAN, resident in Edinburgh, having been long affected with a scurvy, was recommended to the vendor of Mr Spillbury's Drops, by Messrs Stewart and Storie of this city. She accordingly took two or three bottles of this valuable Medicine, which has had such wonderful effects as to remove entirely her scorbutic complaints; and she is now perfectly cured.  
This cure will be sufficiently authenticated to the full satisfaction of any person, on applying to JOHN CAW, head of Lady Stair's Close, Lawn Market, where these Drops are sold in bottles at 5 s. each, and large bottles at 22 s. each, duty included. Where also may be had, Mr Spillbury's Treatise on the Scurvy, Gout, &c. twenty-second edition, Price, 2 s. 6 d. Compound Balsam for Colds, Asthma, Hooping Cough, &c. price 1 s. duty included. Likewise the White Canada Ointment, for Itch, Blisters, &c. in small boxes, at 1 s. 9 d. each, duty included.  
The Drops and Treatise are also sold by A. Thomson, Aberdeen, and J. Duncan, Glasgow.

**INTIMATION**  
To the HERITORS of the Parish of BOTHWELL, in the shire of Lanark.  
THE Lord Hailes, Ordinary to the Process of Locality of the stipend payable to the Minister of Bothwell, by his interlocutor, dated 6th March last, allowed all concerned to see the rectified locality of said stipend in the clerk's hands, and obtained the bail heritors to give in their objections thereto, if they any have, betwixt and the 11th day of May next; declaring the same will not be thereafter received, but upon payment of an amand of Five Pounds Sterling each, to the common agent, towards defraying the expense of carrying on the process; and appointed intimation thereof to be made in the Edinburgh and Glasgow Newspapers.  
Not to be repeated.

**TO BE SOLD,**  
*Furnished or Unfurnished,*  
**THE HOUSE** possessed by and belonging to Sir Archibald Grant of Monymusk, with ach-house, stables, and other offices, including the Gateway, consisting of four rooms, through which gateway the present principal entry to the house is.  
The house, which is genteel, and adapted to accommodate a large family, is agreeably situated in the centre of a large garden, neatly laid out, through which there are two entries, one to Scott's Close, the other to Argyle Square; which last may be made a commodious coach-entry, and easy access to the South Bridge. There is also a large leaden cistern and water-pipe in the back-court, with many other conveniences. The house to be seen every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from twelve to two o'clock. For further particulars, apply to Mr Isaac Grant writer to the signet.

To be SOLD by public roup, upon Tuesday the 29th day of May next, betwixt the hours of twelve mid-day and four afternoon, in the house of William Temple, vintner in Mid Calder,  
**THAT elegant House and Garden** in the village of Mid Calder, the property of the deceased Mr Thomas Nicolson, vintner, and presently possessed by the said William Temple.  
The premises have been for many years occupied as an inn by the proprietor himself, and in point of elegance and accommodation surpasses, or is at least equal, to any other inn of the same magnitude in Britain.  
The Mansion-house consists of one large dining room, two parlours, four bed rooms with closets, and garret rooms, two kitchens, and good cellars, all fitted up with taste and elegance.  
ALSO, another commodious dwelling HOUSE on the premises, with stables in proportion, stalls for twenty horses, and other office houses, with coach house, servant's hall, and barn.—The inn lies upon the south road from Glasgow to Edinburgh, twelve miles distant from the last city, and has been at all times well frequented. The gardens and pleasure grounds are laid out with the very best taste, and sufficiently inclosed and stocked with fruit trees proper for the climate, situated at the conflux of two pleasant streams, on the east side of Calder wood; upon these accounts it would be a most pleasant retirement for a private family.  
Any person inclining to make a bargain and wanting further information, may apply to William Young writer, Dunbar's close, Edinburgh, who will show the title-deeds, and articles of roup, and who has power to conclude a private bargain.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

**SIR,**  
THE frenzy of the men who term themselves Reformers of our Burghs, has hitherto been allowed to evaporate in pamphlets and papers thrown out upon the public, without mercy or judgment.  
A prudent silence upon the part of their opponents, has forced the Gentlemen to play the dead-men in their own game, and by packing his hand with insignificant difficulties and objections, made to be obviated, they have contrived to amuse themselves and their followers by a constant appearance of victory in argument. To have corrected or exposed the absurdities of their plans would only have lengthened the endurance of a very idle business. The leaders of the cause being in this manner left without excuse for further procrastination, have been at last happily obliged to present their spectre of a Reform to the House of Commons, "Unhouse'd, unarm'd, and unenclosed."

Since, then, at the expense of all the importance acquired by the scheme, they have fairly committed themselves to the competent judges of our constitution, it is necessary to call the leaders to order, with regard to some particulars advanced in their system as *Facts*, leaving them in full possession of their founding theories.

A Philippic upon the blessings of innovation, lately published in the Morning Chronicle, and inserted in some of the Edinburgh papers, contains an assertion in these words: "Between the reform of the Scottish Burghs, now to be submitted to Parliament, and the reform proposed for England, there is a material distinction. The latter touch'd directly the constitution of Parliament. It is the object of the former only to obtain a correction of abuses in the internal government or administration of the Burghs, leaving the Parliamentary elections entirely on the footing on which they formerly stood. In short, the Burghesses of Scotland demand no more than the right of electing, and calling to account for the expenditure of the public revenues; the magistrates of the towns in which they live."

What patterns of modesty do these Reforming Burghesses exhibit! They only want to correct some abuses in our towns—How?—Why (say they) by the most simple of all operations—the overturn of the constitution of the whole Royal Burghs—the expulsion of their present governors, and placing reformers in their rooms—this is a correction of abuses with a vengeance!

The balfish virtues of these corrigitors is also most conspicuous in their respect for the public. The words, they think, turns rapid as they grow mad. Could any other notion embolden men to hold forth in print, that the overturn proposed does not touch the constitution of Parliament? The object of the bill they have published, is to transfer the right of election from the magistrates and councils of the Scottish Burghs, who have held it for ages, and to vest it in as many mobs. Are not the rights of the electors the essence of the constitution of Parliament; and does not the whole code of political statutes solely regard the persons of these electors, and the form of their proceedings?

The election of the member, say the Reformers, is to stand as it did. He is to continue to be nominated by the Magistrates and Council. Is there a man the least versant in the political government of the country, who does not know, that the preceding elections of the magistrates and council, it made by the people, null and void by the election of the member? The hopes of the candidates would entirely depend upon the majority they, upon that occasion, might be able to bring into council. The magistrates of no Royal Burgh, but that of Edinburgh, elect their member by name. They only appoint delegates to meet and chuse the member. But are not the Town Councils of the Burghs, notwithstanding, the real electors? If the crowd are to name the magistrates and council, is it not superfluous assurance to say, that the crowd are not to be the electors? Even as matters stand at this moment, the Michaelmas election of magistrates and common council is always attended to by the candidates for Burgh representation, and the contest decided by the majority at that time obtained. This happens in all cases but that of a sudden dissolution of Parliament after Michaelmas, and three-fourths of the expense and vexatious political disputes at law have arisen upon the merits of the previous election of deacons by their respective corporations. What then is to be expected from the new plan, where all the intricacies of these subaltern elections are carefully preserved, and where both the internal government of Burghs, and the representation in Parliament, are delivered over to the frenzy of the populace?

The late alteration proposed in England was safe, innocent, and constitutional, when compared with the Scottish plan. Our sagacious Reformers, wishing to avoid any resemblance of that unsuccessful measure, have brought forth, after years of labour, a very monster in politics.

The evils of popular election in England occur only once in six or seven years, yet the nation never fails to feel the shock to her very vitals. The late intended change did not point at any alteration in that circumstance. Our Scottish overturn, on the other hand, sends confusion, profligacy, and mischief to take possession of our Royal Burghs *once every year.* The magistrates and council are to be annually elected by the body of the inhabitants, and this yearly ceremony (according to the endless provisos

of the bill) is to be embarras'd and embittered by all the train of mischiefs that have hitherto waited on political business. There are to be a variety of qualifications—dreadful and intricate oaths of possession—rolls, and purging of rolls—books—certificates—objections—complaints to the Court of Session—different prelates and clerks—incorporation elections—oaths of verity—pains and penalties—and, to sum up the whole, there are to be *scrutinies*, such as lately blessed the City and Liberties of Westminster.—The bare compliance with the regulations of this bill of bills is enough to furnish business to the people of our towns from year to year. In short, to every man who knows any thing of the world, it must appear to be a labour'd collection of materials for engendering, inflaming, and keeping up every baneful and dangerous passion in society. The men who could seriously apply to the British Legislature to impose such a pestiferous system upon North Britain, must have arrived at the last stage of mental delirium.

The inhabitants of this country have to be grateful to Providence, that a reform of a very opposite nature is at present taking place in the Scottish Burghs, I mean a spirit of industry and trade, to which politics is a known and mortal foe. I do not suspect, nor accuse the Reformers of intentional wickedness; but had they studied the overthrow of their country, they could not have imagined a plan which would produce that effect with more certainty than the contents of the bill which they are now to offer to the House of Commons.

**BURGH ROYAL.**

**AMERICAN NEWS.**  
Philadelphia, Feb. 17. A letter from a member of Congress to a gentleman in this city, dated New York, Feb. 12. says, "I cannot refrain the pleasure of communicating to you the intelligence contained in the inclosed Gazette, by which you will observe the total rout of the Massachusetts insurgents."

"We give the following important information from Massachusetts as authentic. On Saturday the 3d instant, General Lincoln received intelligence, that Shays had decamped from Pelham, and retired to Peterham in the county of Worcester, being in the neighbourhood of many of his adherents. In consequence of which, at eight o'clock the same evening, he put his whole force in motion in pursuit of Shays, and at nine o'clock the next morning (Sunday the 4th) surprised Shays and his party at Peterham, taking 150 prisoners; the rest of the insurgents fled in every direction."

"On Monday the 5th, General Lincoln received authentic information, that Shays, with between 200 and 300 of his men, had escaped into the state of New Hampshire; that he had given orders for every man to take care of himself, and that most of the privates had since returned home to their families. The same day, General Lincoln dismissed a part of his troops who were with him at Peterham, including four companies of artillery, and a regiment from Worcester county. He also gave orders to the commanding officer at Springfield to dismiss all the militia at that post, except two companies of 50 men each."

"It is said, that General Lincoln intends marching with a considerable force into the county of Berkshire, for the purpose of giving countenance to the civil authority in that quarter, and apprehending the leaders of the insurgents."

"The Legislature of Massachusetts met on Saturday the 3d instant, and on the day following approved the conduct of the executive, declared that a rebellion existed in that Commonwealth, and requested the Governor to adopt the most vigorous measures for the suppression of the same."

A letter from Worcester, dated Tuesday evening Feb. 6. 1787, says, "Yesterday in the forenoon, the principal leaders of the insurgents crossed the line over into the state of New Hampshire; others are following them. Some small parties are yet hovering about in different parts of this and the neighbouring counties, 'not knowing where to get rest for the soles of their feet.' The 'great body' of rebellion is broken, and now languishing! The main business is accomplished! but, I presume, to restore every thing to good order, and fix the tranquillity on a solid basis, it will be necessary to have 1000 or 1500 troops stationed in those counties for four or five months at least."

Philadelphia, Feb. 21. We learn that nine states are now represented in Congress, and that the honourable body have proceeded to business.

Last Thursday, the bill for granting the import to Congress, agreeably to their requisition of the 18th of April 1783, was negatived in the Assembly of New York, Yeas 21, Nays 37.

Some time ago, two boats belonging to some of the inhabitants on the banks of the Ohio went down the Mississippi, and were seized as soon as they had reached the jurisdiction claimed by the Spaniards; and some short time afterwards, in order to retaliate, General Clarke seized on two Spanish boats which came to Fort St Vincent's, within the jurisdiction of the United States, for the purposes of trade. It is said they had furs and cash on board, to the amount of near 20,000 dollars.

We are informed, that General Clarke has sent a person to Congress, to advise that Honourable body thereof, and solicit permission to raise a regiment of men for the defence of St Vincent's.



# LLOYD'S LIST. — March 30.

**THE Thomas, Viceroy, has passed Barbadoes with 400 slaves.**  
**The Little Pearl, Williams, from Africa, has passed Barbadoes for St Vincent.**  
**The Mars, Macey, from New-York to Dublin, is lost on the west coast of Ireland.**  
**The Jacobus, Captain Corbelen, from Surinam to Rotterdam, sprung a leak, and was obliged to put into Bermuda; where the ship is condemned as not fit to proceed, and the cargo will be sent forward in another vessel.**  
**Captain Perkins, of the Queen, from Oporto, on the 24th instant spoke the Cerber, Farrel, from Dublin; out 21 days all well.**  
**The Amelia, Shields, from Dominica to Halifax, is put back to the West Indies in great distress.**  
**The Darnel, Pindar, from Liverpool for Africa, is totally lost near Westford.**  
**The John and Bella, Green, from Liverpool to Virginia, got on shore at Whitehaven, and received considerable damage.**  
**Captain Drifoll, of the Mercury, arrived in the Creek, spoke the Pat Packet, —, from Malaga to London, off the Rock of Lisbon; also the Olive Branch, Davis, from London to Lisbon, in lat. 46. 40. lon. 7. 30. all well.**  
**Captain Down, of the Martha, from Charlestown, arrived in the River, on the 18th instant spoke the Penelope, Christie, in lat. 36. 06 N. lon. 10. 30 W. in company with the Success, all well, bound to the Fisheries.**

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WEDNESDAY, March 28.

### REPEAL OF THE CORPORATION AND TEST ACT.

**Mr Beaumont**, on the statement given in our last at great length, grounded the necessity and propriety of the present motion. He said justice demanded the relief they required; it would enoble the cause of religion, and strengthen the Protestant faith and succession: nor would it in the least injure his Majesty's subjects. He had therefore the greatest confidence from the liberal and tolerant spirit of the age on the success of his motion, which was, "That the House should resolve itself into a Committee as above stated, to dispense with that part of the Corporation and Test Acts which obliges every person to qualify himself for any civil employment by taking the sacrament of the Lord's Supper."

**Sir Harry Houghton** spoke in favour of the principle, and seconded the motion.

**Lord North** spoke decidedly against the repeal of the act. In giving his sentiments, he was sorry that the ill state of his health was such as prevented him from declaring himself so fully and so explicitly as he should otherwise have done. But, however, he had to observe, that the Dissenters, in being exempted from this necessity of qualification, might ultimately tend to undermine the constitution of the church. Their present moderation should not be an argument to induce Parliament to dispense with the requirement of taking the sacrament of the Lord's Supper; for it was on this necessity that the establishment of the church's constitution depended. He observed, likewise, that it was contrary to the intention and spirit of the Union. And if it were repealed, it might be the cause of such a contention between the two countries, as might be subversive of that unanimity which had constituted the happiness and prosperity of both the nations constituting Great Britain.

This Corporation and Test Act was the barrier of not only the privileges of the established church, but also of the constitution. If therefore this barrier was taken away by the repeal of the act, the same might occur in the reign of the future Kings as had happened in the reign of Charles the Second. These Dissenters having this qualification dispensed with, might be called into a service inimical to the constitution itself. To avoid this danger, he objected to the motion; for he conceived it replete with all that was formidable as a barrier to the liberties of Church and State.

He then adverted to the necessity of an established Church, which could only be preserved from innovation by retaining these difficulties. The principle of toleration was granted to every opinion of Faith, provided it did not interfere with civil or secular employments. This was the characteristic of our government. It unfettered the mind, while it chained innovation from possessing the privileges which only the established Church should enjoy. If the Dissenters were relieved from this injunction, what would not the Papists have to ask? They would, with the greatest justice, complain of their being deprived of the power of qualifying themselves, by taking only the oaths of supremacy. None could be more attached to the present Family and Constitution than they were. And if the Dissenters were relieved from a conscientious difficulty, they had certainly a right to expect the same exemption.

**Lord Beauchamp** spoke at considerable length in favour of the motion. He particularly replied to Lord North, with regard to the breach of union.

**Mr Smith** spoke strongly in favour of the motion.

**Sir James Johnston** spoke in favour of the motion; but he had no particular wish to establish or encourage on religion more than another. That religion with him was the most to be encouraged which suffered and taught its professors to serve God with a purity of mind towards himself, and disinterestedness of heart towards mankind. He thought that religion however was to be preferred which was the cheapest in its practice, and for this reason he should vote in favour of the Dissenters.

**The Chancellor of the Exchequer** said, that the noble Lord in the Blue Ribband had so ably spoken his sentiments on the subject, that he should not go into detail. He had the highest opinion of the present race of Dissenters, under all the descriptions which the honourable gentleman had moved the question had comprehended them. A spirit of moderation prevailed, which strongly recommended them to the protection of government; and so far as the enjoyment of every mental privilege, of perfect toleration, and of complete freedom to serve according to their conscience, they possessed the most ample degree. What had they to un of? Of disabilities which they suffered in with others equally well attached to the law, and which our forefathers in their wisdom, and from fatal experience, had found it necessary to lay them under.

When they made application to be relieved from these restraints, and to be admitted to civil offices without conforming to the laws prescribed for the preservation of the established Church, he must give his decided negative. The disabilities which they endured were simply, that they should not make their way to offices of trust in the government, without complying with the most essential and sacred ceremony of the established Church, as a proof and test that they were not indisposed to it, as by law established. It was now argued, that they were moderate in their doctrines, and by no means indisposed to the established Church, against which they erected no battery, and formed no hostile design. He sincerely believed this to be the case, respecting the present people of that persuasion, and he sincerely trusted it would be applicable to every future generation; but it became the duty of a wise legislature to argue and to act from experience. Let them turn to the page of history. In that they would find the most melancholy traces of the indisposition of the Dissenters to the established Church. The confusion that had subsisted until Parliament had thought fit to pass these prohibitory acts, and since that time the tranquillity of the kingdom on the topic of religion, had been manifested by the experience of a century. Why disturb that tranquillity, or rather why subject it to the possibility of disturbance? It was not impossible that the Dissenters might increase in their claims upon indulgence; and who knew what might be the consequences of their admission to power, if the strong doctrines, which at one time distinguished their sect, should again warm their bosoms, and direct their minds? Here was the ground on which he must make his stand, and on which, with all the respect which he owed the body of Dissenters, he must decidedly say, he was now, and should ever be against the repeal of the acts in question. The proposition itself was moderate—but it was an inlet; it was a beginning, which once conceded, might lead to more sanguine demands, and to more dangerous concessions. It was their duty to guard against encroachments of every kind, and particularly against any which affected the Church.

**Mr Fox** entered into the argument with his usual great powers and liberality of mind. He said there was no question on which he would be acknowledged to be more unbiased than the present. Here he had no connection to influence him, nor would it be said that he had any gratitude to prompt him to the support of the Dissenters in their present application. But considering them, as he had always done, as an oppressed people, as a people against whom there were severe and partial restraints, tending to cramp the human mind in the discharge of its natural duties; the body of Dissenters he had always considered as well attached, not only to the present government, but to the principles of the constitution; for though perhaps the only instance of their deviation was recent, and one in which he had personally to regret their delusion—yet though they had in that instance departed from their love of liberty, it should not make him depart from his principles of toleration.

Having said this, he entered into a glowing appeal to the House on the glaring absurdity of a law, by which, without any possible danger either to Church or State, without any one argument adduced, the nation were deprived of the most shining talents, and of the most useful servants. Their attachment to the government was acknowledged on every hand; that argument, therefore, which induced Parliament originally to lay these restraints on the sect, existed no more; and to argue from the possible abuse of the privileges which they demanded, was the weakest of all possible things. They might argue against every possible good, against every indulgence, against every virtue, against religion itself on the same ground. If nothing was to be conceded because it might be abused, we must preserve all the restrictions which disgraced the statute book, and which, he thanked God, the enlightened days in which we lived were daily abolishing.

The needless fears of the Church on the occasion needed not to terrify forebodings. They were as loud as now in their forebodings of danger when the statutes against the schoolmasters were repealed; and yet, after an experience of several years, no calamity had been suffered; and it was perfectly well ascertained that Popery, so far from having increased, had diminished since the repeal of that shameful law. This, while it held out a caution to the House not to give too ready an ear to the loud and vehement terrors of the Church, should also instruct the Dissenters to persevere, though, for the present, they might be unsuccessful.

It was impossible but that the good sense and the enlightened mind of the age would soon lead Parliament to see the folly of statutes, which tended only to affect the consciences of the well-disposed, without being any obstacle to the designing and atrocious.

He answered one by one all the arguments of Mr Pitt; and after a speech of strong and logical reasoning, concluded with saying, that he should give his hearty vote for the question.

**Mr Pitt** rose to explain. It was far from his intention, as it never was his opinion, to say, that the Dissenters were hostile to civil liberty; on the contrary, he had known many instances when they had come forward as the zealous supporters of its sacred rights; and perhaps there was no instance when they had shewn that principle more than that which the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr Fox) had chosen to quote.

**Mr Fox** spoke a few words in reply. **Sir William Dolben** gave his decisive opinion against the repeal, and he particularly animadverted on that spirit of moderation which had been said to be now the characteristic of the Dissenters. That he denied; and he appealed to a pamphlet written by one of their body, where the contrary was very strongly established. The pamphlet he alluded to was that which the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr

Pitt) had been pleased to praise, though he acknowledged he had not seen it; and he begged leave only to trouble the House with one sentence from it. It stated, that their silent propagation of the truth would in the end prove efficacious; for they were wisely laying, as it were, grain by grain; a train of gunpowder, to which the match would one day be laid to blow up that fabric which never could be again raised on the same foundation. Such were the doctrines which the Dissenters avowed; and he appealed to every man who had any regard for the civil and religious rights of his country, to be cautious how he gave his vote for a question so pregnant with danger to both.

**Mr Beaumont** replied to the principal arguments of the noble Lord (North) and the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr Pitt) whose eloquence and power in that House, great as they were, he trusted would not prove decisive against the question which he had that day had the honour to move. He denied that in any way it could be interpreted as a breach of the articles of the Union. It was in fact a boon given to Scotland; for it was giving them more than they were entitled to by the Union. He replied to the argument of Lord North on the conduct of certain foreign nations, with respect to religious toleration; their conduct, he hoped, would not be sanctioned by the example of England, who ought rather to imitate the more enlightened and liberal policy of Holland, Ireland, and Scotland. The claims of the Protestant Dissenters were misunderstood, if they were stated to amount to an exemption from the whole operation of the Test and Corporation Acts; they asked nothing more than an exemption from that clause which required them to receive the Sacrament on their acceptance of any civil or military employment. With respect to that part of the noble Lord's speech, which looked into futurity, and stated the dangers that might be apprehended from their obtaining such an influence and power in this country as might be fatal to the constitution, he considered it as more speculative than argumentative. If the House were to judge from the test of experience, which was the only criterion on which they ought to form their opinions on that subject, they would find, that in the reign of Charles the Second, when that monarch, by every allurements, had courted the friendship of the Dissenters, they had resisted every temptation; and animated by the love of liberty, had stood forth as the champions of the constitution, in opposition to the encroachments of arbitrary power. He concluded with saying, that as he had already troubled the House at great length, he would not at that late hour trespass any longer on their patience.

The question, as moved by Mr Beaumont, was then put, and the House divided, when the numbers were,

Ayes — 98

Noes — 176

Majority against the motion 78

Adjourned at One in the morning.

THURSDAY, March 29.

### CONSOLIDATION OF THE DUTIES.

The report of the Committee on the consolidation being brought up, and the resolutions for reducing the duties on Portuguese wines being read,

**Sir Grey Cooper** said, that he certainly should not object to a resolution, which he himself had first proposed, with a view to avoid the peril of a breach of the Methuen Treaty; but feeling that the orders of that House had been broken by the mode which had been pursued, he would now make a motion for the purpose of obviating the infringement which had been made. The Committee which first framed the present resolution, had certainly no power to agree to it, either from the instructions first given them, which referred merely to the simplification of the duties, or from any of the papers which were submitted to their consideration. He was ready to admit, that they were empowered to agree to a repeal of the existing duties, for the purpose of laying them on in their simplified amount, but on no account could they either agree to a reduction or enlargement of the duties, unless authorized by a specific instruction from the House to that effect. No such instruction having been given; the committee had of course exceeded their power, and he should move for that reason, "That the present resolution may be re-committed;" intending, if the motion passed, to follow it with another for an instruction to the committee, for the purpose of enabling them to pass the same resolution.

**Mr Pitt** objected to this, that if the Committee were enabled, as had been admitted by the Hon. Baronet, to repeal the whole of the existing duties, for the purpose of laying on others, it must undoubtedly be left to their discretion, to take into consideration every circumstance relative to the imposing of the new duties, and of course to raise or lower them as the exigency of the case required.

**Sir Grey Cooper** still contended, that the power to repeal, though absolutely vested in the Committee, implied evidently a re-establishment of the same duties, unless something to the contrary was notified by an instruction.

The question was then put, and the motion negatived without a division.

### FRENCH LACES.

**Mr Francis** observed, that on a former occasion, when he had enquired concerning the footing on which the French laces were to be placed, he had been referred, in answer, to the seventh article of the Treaty, by which laces, as an article not otherwise mentioned, was to be admitted on the terms of the most favoured nation. But this reference by no means answered his objection. In that case, thread laces were to be admitted on the same terms as from Austrian Flanders—at a duty of seventeen pence per yard. To this duty he had to object, that it would operate nearly as a prohibition on the coarser laces, whilst it bore no proportion to the value of those of the higher qualities. Silk laces, he observed, were still entirely prohibited, though immense quantities of them, particularly black and blonde, were annually smuggled into this kingdom. Whilst he approved of the conduct of the minister in raising a reve-

nue on cambrics, which would otherwise be clandestinely imported, he thought the same reasoning should also reach the present article of silk laces, on which he was convinced, from the most accurate information he could obtain, that a revenue of 35,000l. per annum may be raised, by imposing an ad valorem duty of ten per cent.

**Mr Pitt**, after remarking that the former enquiries of the Hon. Gentleman tended to points extremely different from the present, said, that the duties on lace were to be collected in the same manner as those on cambric, which had met with the approbation of the Hon. Gentleman, that was, by a fixed rate, and not according to the value. He admitted that silk laces were to be prohibited, as the admission of any silk manufactures would create too great a jealousy among the manufacturers of this kingdom. He wished, therefore, that the arguments he had now heard had been directed to them; and if those should tend to their conviction, he would venture to say, on the part of administration, that they would have no objection to any revenue that could be raised on this article.

**Mr Francis** replied, that the manufacturers could not possibly have any objection. It was well known to them, that nine-tenths of the lace now consumed in this kingdom was of French manufacture, and it would undoubtedly be more advantageous to the English manufacturer, that they should be admitted on paying a duty, than that they should be imported, as at present, perfectly free from every charge, the risk only excepted.

**Mr Pitt** having promised that this should be an object with administration at some future time, the conversation dropt for the present.

### DUTIES ON TIMBER.

When the resolution was read for laying certain duties on timber,

**Sir Grey Cooper** objected to them on his former ground, that the resolution had been made without any specific instructions to the Committee—that they would counteract the indulgence given by a late act to British ship-builders, by a general exclusion of all others in their favours—and that by raising the prices of ship building, it would, of course, enhance the charges of freight, and tend, in a proportionate degree—to diminish our commercial intercourse.

**Mr Rose** and **Mr Pitt** replied, that the timber used for ship-building was in general excluded; that the duty was extremely trifling in those instances where it was imposed; and the principal tendency of the clauses was to prevent the frauds which had been committed under former acts.

**Mr Fox** rose, and was proceeding to argue on the informality of imposing these duties in the Committee, without a previous instruction.

**Mr Pitt** informed him across the table, that a motion on that subject had been made and negatived before he entered.

### PUBLIC DEBTS.

**Mr Pitt** then called the attention of the committee to that clause of the bill which related to the mode of discharging the debts due to the public, and the manner in which the precedence was adjusted. In this arrangement the claims of the South Sea Company stood first, and next in order were those of the Bank, and of the East India Company: After which were the three per cents. consols, the three per cents. reduced, the four and five per cents. long and short annuities, &c. &c. He stated, as formerly, that a sum equal to the average of the appropriated duties should be issued quarterly from the general funds by which the half yearly dividends would be prevented from lying dormant one quarter; and also, that the supplies of the current year should be pledged at the same time, for the security of the public creditor.

**Sir Grey Cooper** thought that the assent of those companies should have been formerly obtained, and mentioned in the act, for the purpose of giving it the greater solemnity. If this was admitted, it would follow, that a clause should be introduced to empower those who were legally incapacitated from giving their assent, to give it by their Guardians, Trustees, Commissioners of Lunacy, &c.

**Mr Pitt** thought that this mode of proceeding was unnecessary.

The several clauses were then read, and the bill ordered to be reported.

### CHARGES AGAINST MR. HASTINGS.

**Mr Burke** proposed, that as evidence was to be heard at the bar to-morrow, Friday, at the desire of an honourable gentleman, opposite to him, Major Scott, the charge against Mr Hastings on the subject of the presents, should be deferred until Monday next. This would not, he hoped, interfere with the report of the resolutions to be brought forward on that day, as his honourable friend (Mr Sheridan) who was to bring it forward, as he could amplify nobly, could also contract as judiciously; and had also informed him, that he would dwell no farther on the business than from its importance it necessarily demanded.

**Mr Pitt** thought that it would be better to defer the motion on the Report until Tuesday, as being of too much consequence to be brought forward, as by the present motion it may be, at a later hour in the evening.

After some conversation it was determined accordingly, that the Charge should be brought forward on Monday, and the Report on Tuesday next.

**Mr Sheridan** moved for some papers relative to his charge, which were granted. Adjourned.

### L O N D O N, — March 30.

Yesterday, in the House of Peers, the order of the day was moved for the second reading of the Foley Divorce Bill.

**Mr Mitford** appeared as counsel for the divorce, and called two witnesses in support of the bill; one of whom, a Mr Davis, a carpenter, who had been at work upon the dove-house, proved the fact to be incontrovertibly, and pointed out the shrubbery fence in December 1784, so minutely, that the Lord Chancellor and the House were perfectly satisfied, and the Counsel was informed that he need not call any further witness.



After the verdict and judgment for 2000 l. in the Court below, and the decision in the Commons had been proved, the Lord Chancellor put the question, and the bill was read a second time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House for Tuesday next.

The second order of the day was moved for the second reading of the *Nath Divorce Bill*; and Mr. Milford appeared as counsel, in support of the bill, and called Mr. Edwards to prove the disposition of Mrs. Nath to squander away her husband's property; that in the year 1777, she had made use of up to 300 l. That Mr. Nath could not bear such an expensive way of living; and, in the month of October 1778, he was under the necessity, in order to preserve himself from ruin, to send her to Neath in Wales, near Swansea, who proved several instances of adultery with a Mr. Charles Charles.

After hearing the evidence, the Chancellor was of opinion, there was collusion between the husband and wife, in order to procure a separation; upon which his Lordship moved, that the bill be rejected, which was agreed to.

Lord North came down to the House of Commons on Wednesday, for the first time this Session, to oppose Mr. Beaumont's motion. His health is much re-established, and he spoke with his usual vigour of mind. He yet labours under a malady in his eyes; but we are happy to say it is not so alarming as has been represented.

Lord North appeared in tolerable health on Wednesday, but the appearance was deceitful. He is far from well, and was assisted in going out of the House by his son the Colonel.

The Dissenters so effectually blocked up the avenues to the House of Commons on Wednesday, and the gallery, as to give a specimen of what might be expected if they were uppermost, for no person could get a place who was not a Dissenter.

In the above crowd, two gentlemen quarrelled, and came almost to blows, which, a wag observed, was rather a *teffy act*.

And of *coalitions*—Chapter 2d—Pitt and North against the Dissenters, and Fox for them—The latter is, on all occasions, the champion of liberty in every shape—and if he had his will, there would be neither bolt nor bars, tests or statute book—so fond is he of perfect liberty!

Nothing could exhibit in stronger colours the characters of Mr. Pitt and Mr. Fox, than their conduct in the debate on the Test Act. The former, who with propriety should have remained neuter, attacked a body of people to whom he stood deeply indebted—merely to gratify the University he represented; while the latter, forgetting those sentiments which he might justifiably have entertained, manfully moved his tolerant opinions, and powerfully pleaded the cause of those whose political conduct towards him had exhibited a marked hostility.

There is among other absurdities in the Test Act, which was not drawn up by the wisest of all wise men, one which strikes very forcibly, namely, that although a Dissenter cannot be an Alderman or a Corporation without taking the Test, he may vote at the election of every office in the city, as a liveryman or housekeeper—and if this Test Act prevents him from overturning the constitution in the character of Alderman, he may without any Test get into Parliament, and act as he pleases. The oaths of allegiance and supremacy only are sufficient for the Lord Chancellor; but a Common Council Man must go further, and take the Sacrament!—So that if danger is to be feared from the Dissenters, it is to be feared as much now, as if the Test had been repealed, as they have access at present to every office of State.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is building a very spacious summer residence at Brighton—the estimates of the first plan were laid at 100,000 l. but it is thought, in the usual ratio of builders' estimates, it will not be completed under 200,000 l.—the building however is to be a work of time, and very much to the Prince's honour, will not break in upon his present scale of expence.

When Macklin, a few nights since, played his *Man of the World* before the King, his Majesty was so struck with the exertion of his powers, that he sent behind the scenes to know exactly from himself how old he was.—The veteran, highly pleased with this mark of Royal condescension, begged his humble duty might be presented to his Majesty, and to acquaint him, that he was born the last year of the last century, and hoped to have the honour of entertaining him in the next.

Lord Mansfield has received much benefit from his trip to Bath; he has recovered strength of body; and what is still better, his usual flow of spirits; the *tadium vite* no longer operates upon his nerves as it did in London; he is as cheerful as ever in conversation, and his regret for lost friends is less powerful in its effects upon his mind.—Some consolation this for the *friends of virtue*, and some chance of a *lasting subject for malice and dulness* to prey upon.

A treaty of marriage is on the *tapis* between Mr. Dundas, the Solicitor General of Scotland, and his cousin, the daughter of the Treasurer of the Navy.

In an age when *matrimony* is (in the pun of the teacher of King James's time, too often made a mere matter of money, the following, which from *authority* is given us as a fact, stands a striking exception: A Noble Duke, the first in point of youth and fortune in the kingdom, being lately at an assembly in Gloucestershire, saw a lady of such beauty and accomplishments, that he immediately fell in love with her, and as soon made proposals of marriage to her father. The old gentleman, who with great politeness thanked his Grace for his intentions, but said, that as her happiness was built upon other foundations than the glare of rank, he must decline the honour of his hand.

This refusal creating a very great surprise both the father and lover, an investigation took place, when it appeared the young lady's affections were directed to a neighbouring gentleman of about 1000 l.

per year: the Duke gave up his pretensions, and the father, like a man of sense, has added to the triumph of *affection over title*, by giving his consent to the intended union.

The father of the young lady is no more than what his called a *gentleman farmer*, but worth above 100,000 l. and she is his only child.

The manager of Covent-garden theatre has generously granted a free benefit to the family of the late Dr. Glover.

Yesterday, at a Court of Directors of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, Mr. John Winter, of St. Swin's Lane, Joint Solicitor with the late Mr. John Acton, was appointed Solicitor to the Bank.

A revolution seems to be taking place in the characters and employments of Princes. Instead of moving at all times like butchers, and marking their steps with blood, they now seek information, and visit each other on terms of polite humanity. The Emperor has furnished the example. The rumour at Vienna is, that he will visit England this summer. The King and Queen of Naples are also expected in England.

A letter from Italy says, "The inhabitants of Rimini have lived in the fields during the months of January and February, notwithstanding the inclemency of the season, the earth having been in a constant motion, and the houses which appeared best able to resist the shocks having successively given way to their violence. The great church of St. Francis, the sumptuous monument of the munificence of the Counts of Malatesta, is entirely overthrown; the famous arch of Augustus, which seemed of strength sufficient to defy the effects of time for ages to come, is split in the middle; and Trajan's bridge has suffered considerable damage. The Customhouse is wholly in ruins, and more than forty persons have lost their lives from the fall of buildings in the city and its environs."

PRICE OF STOCKS, MARCH 30.

Bank Stock, shut.	India Bonds, —
New 4 per cent. 1777, shut.	South Sea Stock, —
5 per cent. Ann. 1785, 113 3/4	Old S. S. Ann. shut.
3 per cent. red. shut.	New ditto, —
3 per cent. con. 76 1/2	3 per cent. 1751, —
3 per cent. 1746, —	New Navy and Vict. Bills, 2 1/2
Long Ann. shut.	per cent. disc.
10 Years Short Ann. 1777, shut.	Exch. Bills, —
30 Years Ann. 1778, shut.	Prizes, 2 1/2 disc. for the opening.
India Stock, shut.	Bank for April, 153 1/2
3 per cent. India Ann. shut.	India for April, —
	Consols for May, 77 1/2

WIND AT DEAL, MARCH 29. S.W.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, March 30.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

"Their Lordships, at one o'clock, heard counsel farther on the appeal, for the fourth day, from the Court of Session in Scotland, wherein Elizabeth Rose is appellant, and James Rose respondent, when Mr. Solicitor-General Dundas was heard for the latter, and Mr. Wright for the former; after which the counsel were ordered to withdraw, they having finally closed their arguments in this long and interesting appeal on both sides, and judgment was adjourned till Monday next.

"Nine public and private bills received the Royal assent by Commissioners. The Commissioners were, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, and the Marquis of Stafford.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

RENFREWSHIRE ELECTION.

"After some private business, the order of the day was called for on the farther consideration of the returning officer's conduct respecting the late election of a member to serve in Parliament for Renfrew, when

"Sir Adam Ferguson rose, and informed the House, he could with very much to have any farther hearing of the matter put off till after the Easter holidays. The returning officer, he said, did not wish the business put aside; it was his desire that none of his friends should oppose it, for he was earnestly desirous of an opportunity of vindicating his character at the bar of the House. Sir Adam added, that he was, perhaps, as respectable a man as any the world ever produced; but the fact was, he was upwards of seventy years of age, and time on that account was necessary. With respect to the order of the House, the Hon. Baronet said, he had paid it the earliest attention; but what had given him much concern was, that he had been accused of corruption. How he had learned it he did not know, whether from the public prints, or from the report of strangers; for if he heard the honourable gentleman (Mr. Adam) who moved his attendance, he did not remember that he had charged him with any corrupt practices. The Hon. Baronet said, when the proper time came, he would take the liberty of reading the letter which the returning officer had written him without being able to read it, on account of his reduced and infirm state of health. Under these circumstances, Sir Adam wished to postpone the day of his attending the House, and moved that it should be adjourned till the 17th of April next.

"Mr. Adam said, he was ready to subscribe to the respectability of the character of the returning officer, and denied that he had charged him with corrupt practices, or said any thing that could possibly be construed into an accusation of the kind; but there were many things besides that of corruption for which a returning officer might be brought to be examined at the bar of that House. A returning officer might have done wrong through an error, or through a mistake, and have rendered himself liable to be called to an account in various other ways. The honourable member said, he would not go particularly into the merits of the case in question; but he wished much to be understood, that he had not imputed the returning officer to have used any corrupt practices, and readily agreed to the motion.

"Sir Adam Ferguson's question was then put, and carried, and the farther consideration of the Renfrew election put off till the 17th April next.

WARREN HASTINGS, Esq.

"The Speaker then left the chair, and the House resolved itself into a Committee on the farther consideration of the charges against Warren Hastings, Esq: when Major Scott moved, that Mr. Markham (son to the Archbishop of York) who acted as private Secretary to Mr. Hastings, should be called to the bar; and he was called accordingly, and examined by Major Scott, Mr. Francis, Mr. Sheridan, and others, respecting the presents received by Mr. Hastings; after which Mr. Middleton and Mr. Moore were called to the bar, and their examination was expected to end the business of the day."

Lady Christian Carnegie, daughter of the deceased David Earl of Northesk, died here yesterday.

Upon the 26th March, died at Elgin, Mr. Patrick Duff, town-clerk of that borough.

A letter from Belfast, dated March 23, says,—"On Tuesday last the first stone was laid of the bank a building which, from its situation, and the ornamental manner in which it will be finished, will add much to the appearance of this place. It is to be an oblong of 108 feet by 71; the front of cut stone. Same day was begun to be laid, the foundation of a great porter brewery, forming an oblong of 180 feet by 160, and four stories high. The new inn, which is nearly finished, is a very extensive building, containing 56 feet in front, and running to the rear 138 feet."

Extract of a letter from Kirkcubright, March 31.

"Upon the arrival of yesterday's mail from Edinburgh, with the agreeable news of the Right Hon. the Earl of Selkirk being unanimously elected by the Peers of Scotland, as one of their representatives in Parliament; the Convener, Deacons, and Trades of Kirkcubright, with many other Gentlemen, having obtained leave of the Magistrates, set the bells a ringing, and having made a great bonfire at the Cross, they drank liberally to the health of the noble Earl, and his respectable family, and then to all the independent Peers of Scotland. In the evening, a select party of the friends met at the Convener's house, and concluded the night with every demonstration of joy."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, March 27.

"The following we have as an absolute fact from a gentleman of veracity: On Saturday last, as the hounds of Charles Crymble, Esq: were in pursuit of a hare in the neighbourhood of Ballyclare, an eagle suddenly darted down upon poor puss, and carried him up into the air with him, quite out of sight. Some time after, a second hare was started, which the eagle carried off in the same manner, with this difference, the first hare the gentleman knew not what became of, but the other the eagle was seen to let fall at some hundred yards distance, and was found with the skin and flesh almost entirely torn off.

"The ship *Darnel*, of Liverpool, Captain Pender, burden 300 tons, from thence to the coast of Africa, was lost on Friday morning last off the banks called the Ruff and Ram, near Wexford. Three of the crew perished; thirty-eight saved, and five arrived here. The brig *Charlotte*, J. Conway, after, from the *Rodex* to Cork, is also reported to be lost. Neither of the vessels were insured here."

State of the Thermometer since our last:

Saturday, Mar. 31. 8 o'clock.	P. M.	40.
Sunday, April 1. 8 —	A. M.	38
— 2 —	P. M.	38
Monday, — 3 —	A. M.	38

ARRIVED AT LEITH.

March 31. George and Margaret, Strang, from Cheshworth, with wood.

Alexander, Wiman, from Gardenston, in ballast.

Nelly, Patterson, from ditto, with goods.

April 1. Friendship, Anderson, from Almouth, with grain.

Mary and Ann, Wilson, from ditto, with ditto.

Lewrick, Sinclair, from Shetland, with goods.

Anna, Seaton, from Kirkwall, with ditto.

Success, Harlow, from London, with barn.

Livingston, Gordon, from ditto, with goods.

SAILED.

Royal Bounty, Paton, for Greenland.

Friendship, —, for ditto.

Lark, Clark, for Whitby, with goods.

ARRIVED AT GRANGEMOUTH.

March 31. Favourite, Bowman, from Dundee, with kens.

Charming Peggy, Lamb, from Montrose, with ditto.

Peggy, Findlay, from Dundee, with grain.

Mary and Jane, Penman, from Whitehaven, from ore.

Laurentius and Elizabeth, Griel, from Christian Sands, with timber.

Earl of Caillies, Kennedy, from Dundee, for Glasgow, with sundries.

April 1. Britannia, Roper, from Ulverstone, with iron ore.

Christian, Harries, from Whitehaven, with ditto.

Kirkman, Tunstall, from ditto, with ditto.

Charming Peggy, Lawton, from Torryburn, with grain.

Elizabeth, Stevenson, from Leith, for Glasgow, ditto.

PRICES OF GRAIN AT HADDINGTON, March 30.

	First.	Second.	Third.
Wheat, 18 s. 0 d.	18 s. 0 d.	16 s. 0 d.	16 s. 0 d.
Barley, 18 s. 0 d.	17 s. 3 d.	16 s. 0 d.	16 s. 0 d.
Oats, 13 s. 6 d.	14 s. 6 d.	13 s. 0 d.	13 s. 0 d.
Peas, 17 s. 0 d.	16 s. 0 d.	16 s. 0 d.	16 s. 0 d.

SEED BARLEY, AND FLOUR.

RAMSAY, WILLIAMSON, and CO. Leith, have for Sale, about 350 sacks of the very finest BARLEY for SEED, from Suffolk.

A Quantity of FIRST and SECOND FLOUR, of the same mark as formerly.

Dean Tucker on Trade with France.

This day is published, price 2 s.

A BRIEF ESSAY on the ADVANTAGES and DISADVANTAGES which respectively attend FRANCE and GREAT BRITAIN with regard to TRADE.

By JOSIAH TUCKER, D. D. Dean of Gloucester.

London: printed for John Stockdale, opposite Burlington House, Piccadilly; and C. Elliot, Edinburgh.

Of whom may be had, just published.

An ESTIMATE of the Comparative Strength of GREAT BRITAIN, during the present and four preceding reigns, and of the Losses of her Trade since the Revolution.

By GEORGE CHALMERS, Esq: Price, 3 s. 6 d. bound, or 1 s. 6 d. calf lettered.

Also, the WORKS of SAMUEL JOHNSON, L. L. D. Volumes XII and XIII. Price 12 s. in boards.

And the WORKS of Dr SAMUEL JOHNSON, in thirteen volumes, price 3 l. 12 s. in boards, or elegantly Calig. 4 l. 17 s. 6 d.

A WATCH LOST.

LOST upon Friday night last, the 30th ult. betwixt Shakespeare Square and the Castlehill, a SILVER WATCH, maker's name Wm. Withers, London, No. 3686, with a Steel Chain, and Black Stone Seal, engraved J. H. If any person has found the same, upon returning it to the Publisher they shall be handsomely rewarded; and if offered to sale to watchmakers or others, it is requested they will immediately stop the same, and give information as above.

FORFAR-SHIRE. GANE DUTY.

A List of Certificates issued in the county of Forfar, with respect to the said duty, between the 1st of July and 1st of November 1786, pursuant to an act of Parliament, granting a duty on such Certificates.

Names.	Abode.	Parishes.
Airly, the Earl of,	Cortachy,	Cortachy.
Allan, Thomas,	Beauchamp,	Kinnell.
Amot, James,	Arbuckle,	Lunn.
Ballingall, Robert, Esq;	Murrois,	Montrose.
Bisset, Andrew, Esq;	Montrose,	Montrose.
Boutchart, John, Esq;	Newgate,	St. Vigean's.
Brown, Captain John,	Dundee,	Dundee.
Brown, Lt. John Hamilton,	Dundee,	Dundee.
Carnegy, Sir David,	Kinnaird,	Kinnaird.
Carnegy, James Lindsay,	Kinlochmoor,	Inverkeilor.
Carnegy, Patrick, Esq;	Lower,	Forfar.
Carnegy, James, Esq;	Balmansoun,	Menmuir.
Chaplin, James, Esq;	Collifton,	St. Vigean's.
Cruickshank, Patrick, Esq;	Strickathrow,	Strickathrow.
Cocking, Lieut. Thomas,	Montrose,	Montrose.
Corbet, Edward,	Ditto,	Ditto.
Erikine, John, Esq;	Dun,	Dun.
Erikine, Capt. Francis,	Kirkbaldy,	Cuthrie.
Fenar, John, Esq;	Hospitalliers,	St. Vigean's.
Fox, John,	Kirrymuir,	Kirrymuir.
Gardyne, Major David,	Middleton,	Kirkcubright.
Gardyne, Charles, Esq;	Ditto,	Ditto.
Graham, James, Esq;	Meathie,	Mains.
Greenhill, Mr. Charles,	Beauchamp,	Kinnell.
Gourlay, Frederick, Esq;	Dundee,	Dundee.
Graham, Robert, Esq;	Fintry,	Monifieth.
Graham, Alexander, Esq;	Duntroon,	Dundee.
Gillies, Mr. William,	Brechin,	Brechin.
Green, Edward,	Lamhill,	Montrose.
Hay, Capt. James,	Fotheringham, Inverarity.	Inverarity.
Hunter, Dr Macnaughton,	Montrose,	Montrose.
Ker, Mr. George,	Forfar,	Forfar.
Kinloch, Lieut. Thomas,	Logie,	Kirrymuir.
Laird, James, Esq;	Strathmartin,	Strathmartin.
Lyall, Charles, Esq;	Kinross,	Kirrymuir.
Low, John,	Glamis,	Glamis.
Moir, William, Esq;	New Grange,	St. Vigean's.
Milne, George, Esq;	Mill of Pert,	Logie & Pert.
Milne, Capt. James,	Newton mill,	Strickathrow.
Mackenzie, Lieut. Kenneth,	Dundee,	Dundee.
Nairne, Alexander, Esq;	Cupar Angus,	Cupar Angus.
Neillon, Mr. Richard,	Dundee,	Dundee.
Ogilvy, James, Esq;	Alceavie,	Kingoldrum.
Ogilvy, George, Esq;	Montrose,	Montrose.
Raitt, John, Esq;	Anniston,	Inverkeilor.
Ranken, Peter, Esq;	Forfar,	Forfar.
Reid, James Yeoman,	Auchinleck,	Monifieth.
Rolland, Robert, Esq;	Auchinleck,	St. Vigean's.
Ross, Hercules, Esq;	Kolzie,	Craig.
Robertson, Esq;	Dundee,	Dundee.
Reidy, Thomas,	Seaton,	St. Vigean's.
Scott, Robert, Esq;	Newmanfells,	Montrose.
Shuttleworth, Captain John	Montrose,	Montrose.
Aiton,	Ditto,	Ditto.
Shuttleworth, James, Esq;	Arbroath,	Arbroath.
Stevenson, Dr Thomas,	Tarry,	St. Vigean's.
Strachan, Alexander, Esq;	Dundee,	Dundee.
Sandeman, Lieut. John,	North Tarry,	St. Vigean's.
Smith, Mr. John,	Caralldon,	Caralldon.
Skene, George, Esq;	Tealine,	Tealine.
Scrymgeour, Patrick, Esq;	Montrose,	Montrose.
Thelyston, Hercules, Esq;	Ditto,	Ditto.
Timball, Major Alexr.	Turin,	Abertinna.
Watson, Alexr. Jun. Esq;	Inverarity,	Inverarity.
Webster, Rev. Mr. John,	Forfar,	Forfar.
Webster, Mr. James,	Dundee,	Dundee.
Welwood, Lieut. A.	Peaslie,	Kingoldrum.
Wedderburn, Capt. Charles,	Newbigging,	Montrose.
Walker James,	Marlyon,	Marlyon.
Wilson, Rev. Mr. James;	Arbroath,	Arbroath.
Wilson, Mr. John,		

GAMEKEEPERS.

Names.	Abode.	Parishes.
Christie, Donald, game-keeper to the Right Hon. David Ogilvy of Airly, over all his lands in Forfar,	Cortachy,	Cortachy.
Duncan, Charles, game-keeper to ditto,	Dole,	Clover.
Duke, John, game-keeper to Lord Dalhousie,	Newar,	Newar.
Dickson, David, game-keeper to James Carnegy-Arbuthnot, Esq; of Balmansoun,	Balwhadly,	Fern.
Grierison, Peter, game-keeper to Charles Lyall, Esq; of Kinnordy,	Kinnordy,	Kirrymuir.
Keith, James, game-keeper to William Simpson, Esq; of Easter Ogill,	Ogill,	Tannadice.
Machicol, —, game-keeper to the Right Hon. David Ogilvy,	Cortachy,	Cortachy.
Mackay, John, game-keeper to the Earl of Aboyne,	Hallyburton, Kettling.	
Ogilvy, John, game-keeper to the Right Hon. David Ogilvy,	Cortachy,	Cortachy.
Robertson, Alexander, game-keeper to ditto,	Abriek,	Glanilla.
Reid, James, game-keeper to Thomas Fotheringham Ogilvy of Powrie,	Fotheringham, Inverarity.	

JOHN URE, Sheriff-clerk.

By Order of his Majesty's Commissioners for managing the Stamp Duties, JOHN BRETTELL Sec.

To be SOLD by Private Bargain.

THE Lands of Weister Sheardale, comprehending one fourth part of the Lands of SHEARDALE, lying within the Lordship of Dunfermline, parish of Dollar, and Shire of Cuckmanan.—The lands hold of the Duke of Argyll, for payment of 1 l. 9 s. 9 d. of feu-duty, and consist of about 120 acres, mostly arable and inclosed, whereof about 36 acres are rich low-lying lands, along the south banks of the water of Dovan.—The higher ground is a good soil, and contains excellent free-stone quarries.—There is a good mansion-house, with office-houses.—The premises are situated between three and four miles of Alloa, the market town, where lime may be got at an easy rate.—There is plenty of coal in the neighbourhood. The country is rich and populous. The Dovan affords excellent sport for angling, and there is plenty of game in the ground. The greatest part of the price may remain in the purchaser's hands, if required.

For further particulars, enquire at John Jamieson, Sheriff-Clerk of Cuckmanan at Alloa, or James Forman, writer to the signet, who will shew the title-deeds, and both, or either of them, are empowered to conclude a bargain.

John Carmichael, tenant in Easter Sheardale, will shew the lands.





